Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1808. [No. 2141.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

On board the ship Commerce, laying at colonel Ramsay's wharf,

About two thousand bushels Isle of May

S A L T.

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.

April 5. dtf

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE,

10 pipes old port	WINES
5 do. Madeira	
30 quarter casks Lisbon	
12 do. particular Teneriffe	
15 do. Malaga	
15 pipes old cognac brandy	
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin	
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum	
1 do. first quality molasses	
6 do. green copperas	
2 do. alum	
20 do. brown sugar	
20 bags pimento	
15 do. pepper	
10 chests young hyson	TEAS
10 do hyson skin	
5 do. imperial	
100 bags green coffee	
150 kegs madder	
50 do. ground ginger	
30 do. raisins	
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured	
5 kegs salt petre	

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

☞ Whereas *Stephen Cooke*, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, executo a lease for a place called "*Jones's Point*," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. d1m

1000 bushels Coarse SALT, afloat suitable for packing fish, which [if taeen from on board] will be sold low, by

Mordecai Miller.

April 7. d1w

G R E E N C O F F E E.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Micholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expences paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

☞ Salt afloat.

1600 bushels coarse Liverpool SALT, on board schooner Charles, Capt. Lincoln, from Boston—for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle.

Who have also for Sale,

(Now landing) the cargo of the schr. EDWARD capt. Thomas, from Portland.

40 tons St. Petersburgh clean Hemp
100 bolts Ravens Duck
50 do. Russia do.
40 tons Plaister Paris
20,000 feet merchantable lumber
60 boxes Candles
20 barrels New England Rum
34 do. Mackarell.

For Boston or an Eastern port.

THE SCHOONER

E D W A R D,

Captain JOHN THOMAS;

Will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days, and for freight, or passage apply as above.

April 6. eo6t.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Rhode-Island STONE LIME,

Just received.

I N S T O R E,

A quantity of first quality HOPS, Boston inspection.

Isaac Entwisle.

April 4. eo6t

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superiuality,
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

☞ *F I S H.*

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of *Herrings* during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand, at his landing, four miles below Alexandria.

Wm. H. Foote.

February 23 2aw

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels GROUND ALLUM SALT suitable for the fishery, will be sold on moderate terms—Apply to captain John Stacey, on board the brig Favorite, or to

John C. Ladd.

April 11.

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informe his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by Randolph Mott, ank known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers in the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Eight Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds.

April 2.

For BOSTON,

The Schooner

CHARLES,

Isaac Lincoln, Master;

Will sail in four days, & will take 200 barrels on freight if immediate application is made to the master on board at Harper's wharf, or

Lawrason & Fowle.

April 12. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, on Vowell's wharf, on a credit of 60 and 90 days, will be sold,

Thirty bales upland Cotton, selected for retailing.

10 hogsheads and 3 tierces Molasses.
3 tierces Rice.
2 hogsheads first quality Sugar.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 12.

Fifteen Bales

Of beautiful retailing Cotton,

Received to day.

IN STORE——Bacon, Candles, Cranberries, Porter, Soap, Shoes, Trunks, Wine.

E. GILMAN.

April 11. (12)* d3t 1awtf

REMOVAL.

THOMAS SHIELDS has removed to his old stand nearly opposite the market-house, where he intends carrying on Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting and Dressing in the most approved manner.

April 12. 3t

For Sale,

On board schooner Jane, lying at Mr. Irvin's wharf,

2,000 weight best Green Coffee
2,000 do. Cod Fish
25 barrels Oil
12 do. Blubber
19 boxes Raisins
140 pounds Almonds
A Seine suitable for the present fishery
Two and half dozen Wool Hats
Three dozen Hingham Pails
One box Marble Soap
Twenty-five bushels Potatoes
About 30 tons Stones suitable for street paving.

For further particulars apply on board as above.

April 12. 3t†

Hogsheads for Sale.

Twenty hogsheads suitable for the striking of fish, now standing on Merchants' wharf—which the subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms. Those who wish to purchase will please to call on board the schooner Mary, now laying at the said wharf.

Jacob Miller.

April 12. 2t

Salt Afloat.

Crates of Ware, Window Glass, &c. imported in the brig Fox, capt. Drummond, from Liverpool, viz.

2000 bushels Ground Allum Salt

90 crates assorted ware, consisting of plain, colored and enamelled of various descriptions and quality.

10 casks of elegant fancy articles,
China tea sets burnished gold,
Do enamelled Paris sprig,
China glaze, blue and gilt, pearl, lustre, cottage, burnished and landscape Jugs.
Garden Pots and stands, &c. &c, &c.
92 boxes Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10 and 10 by 14.

And a small invoice of cotton and thread hosiery.

The above goods were purchased from the manufacturers for ready money, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

APPLY TO

John & Thomas Vowell.

April 12. d

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE.

THE Man must be acquainted with plantation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO.

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age.

Apply to the

PRINTER.

March 10. law2m,

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LETTERS

Part 2, accompanying the message of the President of the United States, received on the 22d of March, 1808.

MR. MADISON to MR. MONROE.

[CONTINUED.]

The objection io itself has certainly not the slightest foundation. The time has been indeed, when England not only claimed but exercised pretensions scarcely inferior to full sovereignty over the seas surrounding the British isles, and even as far as cape Finistere to the south, and Vanstaten in Norway, to the north. It was a time, however, when reason had little share in determining the law and the intercourse of nations; when power alone decided questions of right; and when the ignorance and want of concert among other maritime countries facilitated such an usurpation. The progress of civilization and information has produced a change in all those respects, and no principle in the code of public law, is at present better established, than the common freedom of the seas, beyond a very limited distance from the territories washed by them. This distance is not indeed fixed with absolute precision. It is varied in a small degree by written authorities; and perhaps it may be reasonably varied, in some degree, by local peculiarities. But the greatest distance which would now be listened to any where, would make a small proportion of the narrowest part of the narrowest seas in question.

What are in fact the prerogatives claimed and exercised by Great Britain over these seas? If they were really a part of her domain, her authority would be the same there as within her other domains. Foreign vessels would be subject to all the laws and regulations framed for them, as much as if they were within the barbors or rivers of the country. Nothing of this sort is pretended. Nothing of this sort would be tolerated. The only instances in which these seas are distinguished from other seas, or in which Great Britain enjoys within them any distinction over other nations, are first, the compliment paid by other flags to hers; secondly, the extension of her territorial jurisdiction in certain cases to the distance of four leagues from the coast. The first is a relic of ancient usurpation, which has thus long escaped the correction, which modern and more enlightened times have applied to other usurpations. The prerogative has been often contested, however, even at the expence of bloody wars, and is still borne with ill will and impatience by her neighbors. At the last treaty of peace at Amiens, the abolition of it was repeatedly and strongly pressed by France, and it is not improbable that at no remote day it will follow the fate of the title of "king of France" so long worn by the British monarchs, and at length so properly sacrificed to the lessons of a magnanimous wisdom. As far as this homage to the British flag has any foundation at present, it rests merely on long usage and long acquiescence, which are construed, as in a few other cases of maritime claims, into the effect of a general though tacit convention. The second instance is the extension of the territorial jurisdiction to four leagues from the shore. This too, as far as the distance may exceed that which is generally allowed rests on a like foundation, strengthened perhaps by the local facility of smuggling, and the peculiar interest which G. Britain has in preventing a practice effecting so deeply her whole system of revenue, commerce and manufactures whilst the limitation itself to four leagues necessarily implies that, beyond that distance no territorial jurisdiction is assumed.

But whatever may be the origin or the value of these prerogatives over foreign flags in one case, and within a limited portion of these seas in another, it is obvious that neither of them will be violated by the exemption of American vessels from impressments, which are no wise connected with either, having never been made on the pretext either of withholding the wonted homage to the British flag, or of smuggling in defiance of British laws.

This extension of the British law to four leagues from the shore is inferred from an act of parliament passed in the year 1736, (9 G. 2 C. 35) the terms of which comprehend all vessels, foreign as well as British. It is possible, however, that the former are constructively excepted. Should your inquiries ascertain this to be the case, you will find yourself on better ground than the concession here made.

With respect to the compliment paid to the British flag, it is also possible that more is here conceded than you may find to be necessary. After the peace of 1783, this compliment was peremptorily withheld by France, in spite of the remonstrances of Great Britain; and it remains for your inquiry, whether it did not continue to be refused, notwithstanding the failure at Amiens to obtain from Great Britain a formal renunciation of the claim.

From every view of the subject it is reasonable to expect, that the exception of the narrow seas, from the stipulation against impressments, will not be inflexibly maintained. Should it be so, your negotiation will be at an end. The truth is, that so great a proportion of our trade direct and circuitous passes through those channels, and such is its peculiar exposure in them to the wrong practised, that with such an exception, any remedy would be very partial. And we can never consent to purchase a partial remedy by confirming a general evil, and by subjecting ourselves to our own reproaches, as well as to those of other nations.

3d. It appears as well by a letter from Mr. Thornton, in answer to one from me, of both which copies are inclosed, as from conversations with Mr. Merry, that the facility which would be given, particularly in the British channel, by the immunity claimed for American vessels, to the escape of traitors, and the desertion of others whose services in time of war may be particularly important to an enemy, forms one of the pleas for the British practice of examining American crews, and will be one of the objections to a formal relinquishment of it.

This plea, like all others, admits a solid and satisfactory reply. In the first place, if it could prevail at all against the neutral claim, it would authorize the seizure of the persons described only, and in vessels bound to a hostile country only; whereas the practice of impressing is applied to persons few if any of whom are alledged to be of either description, and to vessels whithersoever bound, even to G. Britain herself. In the next place, it is not only a preference of a smaller object on one side to a greater object on the other; but a sacrifice of right on one side, to expediency on the other side.

Considering, nevertheless, the possible adherence of the British government to this last objection, and the extreme importance to our seafaring citizens and commerce, of a stipulation suppressing a practice flagrant in its nature, and still more so in the abuses inseparable from it, you are left at liberty to concur, if necessary, in the modification as it stands in the second column. You will observe that this guards, in all cases, the crews of our vessels from being meddled with; and in referring for an exception to the immunity on board our vessels to the law of nations, yields no principle maintained by the U. S. inasmuch as the reference will be satisfied by the acknowledged exception of enemies in military service. Should persons, therefore, other than such, be taken under the pretext of the law of nations, the U. S. will be free to contest the proceeding, and there is the less difficulty in leaving the stipulation on this footing, as the case may never happen, and will be pretty sure to happen but rarely. You will observe, also, that in the passage from one port to another of the respective countries, the vessels of the neuter parties are to protect all persons without exception. Independently of the general principle asserted by the U. S. this respect is due to the peculiar character of the coasting trade, and the utter improbability that it will at any time be a vehicle to persons of any obnoxious description.

On Article 2. The reasonableness of this article is manifest. Citizens or subjects of one country residing in another, though bound by their temporary allegiance to many common duties, can never be rightfully forced into military service, particularly external service, nor be restrained from leaving their residence when they please. The law of nations protects them against both, and the violation of this law by the avowed impressment of American citizens residing in Great Britain, be pressed with the greater force on the British government, as it is in direct inconsistency with her impressment of her own subjects bound by much stronger ties to the United States, as above explained, as well with the spirit of her commercial laws and policy, by which foreigners are invited to a residence. The liberation of the persons comprehended by this article, therefore, cannot be justly or honorably refused, and the provision for their recompence & their return home, is equally due to the service rendered by, and the wrong done to them.

On Article 3. This regulation is conformable to the law of nations, and to the tenor of all treaties which define the belligerent claim of visiting and searching neutral vessels. No treaty can be cited in which the practice of compelling the neutral vessels to send its boat, its officers, its people or its papers, to the belligerent vessel, is authorised. British treaties, as well as those to which she is not a party, in every instance where a regulation of the claim is undertaken, co-incide with the article here proposed. The article is in fact almost a transcript of the article of the treaty of 1786 between Great Britain and France.

The regulation is founded in the best reasons. 1st. It is sufficient for the neutral that he acquiesces in the interruption of his voyage, and the trouble of the examination, imposed by the belligerent commander. To require a possitive and active co-operation on his part in behalf of the latter is more than can be justified on any principle. 2d. The belligerent party can always send more conveniently to the neutral vessel, than this can send to the belligerent vessel, having neither such fit boats for the purpose, especially in a rough sea, nor being so abundantly manned. 3d. This last consideration is enforced by the numerous and cruel abuses committed in the practice of requiring the neutral vessel to send to the belligerent. As an example you will find in the documents now transmitted, a case where neither the smallness and leakiness of the boat, nor the boisterous state of the weather, nor the pathetic remonstrances of the neutral commander, had any effect on the impious injunctions of the belligerent, and where the task was performed at the manifest peril of the boat, the papers, and the lives of the people. The limitation of the number to be sent on board the neutral vessel is a reasonable and usual precaution against the danger of insults and pillage.

On Article 4. This enumeration of contraband articles is copied from the treaty of 1781 between Great Britain and Russia. It is sufficiently limited, and that treaty is an authority more likely than any other to be respected by the British government. The sequel of the article, which protects the productions of a hostile colony converted into neutral property, is taken from the same model, with the addition of the terms "in any case or any pretext." This addition is meant to embrace more explicitly, our right to trade freely with the colonies at war with Great Britain, and between them and all parts of the world, in colonial productions, being at the time not enemy's, but neutral property; a trade equally legitimate in itself with that between neutral countries directly, and in their respective vessels and such colonies, which her regulations do not contest.

In support of this right, in opposition to the British doctrine that a trade not allowed by a nation in time of peace, cannot be opened to neutrals in time of war, it may be urged, that all nations are in the practice of varying more or less in time of war, their commercial laws, from the state of these laws in time of peace; a practice agreeable to reason as well as favorable to neutral nations; that the change may be made in time of war, on considerations not incident to a state of war, but on such as are known to have the same effect in time of peace; that Great Britain herself is in the regular practice of changing her navigation and commercial laws, in times of war, particularly in relation to a neutral intercourse with her colonies; that at this time she admits a trade between neutral countries and the colonies of her enemies, when carried on directly between them, or between the former and herself, interrupting only a direct trade between such colonies and their parent state, and between them and countries in Europe, other than those to which the neutral trade may respectively belong; that as she does not contest the right of neutrals to trade with hostile colonies, within these limitations, the trade can be, and actually is carried on indirectly between such colonies and all countries, even those to which the colonies belong: and, consequently, that the effect of her doctrine and her practice, is not to deprive her enemy of their colonial trade, but merely to lessen the value of it in proportion to the charges incident to the circuitous course into which it is forced, an advantage to her which if just in itself, would not be sufficient to balance the impolitic vexations accruing to neutral and friendly nations.

These views of the subject have entered into my conversations with Mr. Merry. He expresses, notwithstanding, a belief that G. Britain will turn an unfavorable ear to any proposition calculated to give her enemies the resources of their colonial trade, beyond the degree in which her present regulations permit. This is doubtless to be apprehended, but considering the proposition as an article which may find a balance in the general bargain, it may not be inadmissible; or if inadmissible in the extent proposed, a middle ground may perhaps be accepted. The colonial trade in question consists of four branches; first, between the colonies and Great Britain herself; secondly, between the colonies and the neutral countries carrying on the trade; thirdly, between the colonies and neutral countries not themselves carrying on the trade; fourthly, between the colonies and the countries to which they belong, or which are parties to the war with Great Britain.

The first and second branches are those with which her own regulation accord. The last is that to which her aversion will of course be the strongest. Should this aversion be unconquerable, let it be tried then, and then only, whether on our yielding, or rather omitting that point, she will not yield to us in return, the direct trade between hostile colonies and neutral countries generally. You will be careful, however, so to modify the compromise as will mark as little as may be, a positive relinquishment of the direct trade between the belligerent nations and their colonies.

Should such a compromise be altogether rejected, you will limit the article to the simple enumeration of contraband, it being desirable that without a very valuable consideration no precedent should be given by the United States of a stipulated acknowleegment that free ships do not make free goods. And you will omit the article altogether, if a proper list of contraband cannot be agreed on, particularly one that excludes money, provisions and naval stores.

On Article 5. This article taken from the convention of 1800, between the U. S. and France, is conformable to the general practice of the prize courts in the latter, and is the more worthy of adoption every where, as it would contribute so much to the consistency and stability of the rules of admiralty proceedings. Without a single objection justly lying against it, it will have the important advantages of being a check on the inferior tribunals, of enabling the superior tribunal where a faulty reason appears on the face of the sentence, to correct the wrong without delay or expence, and of being a check moreover on the decision of the superior tribunal itself. As prize causes also are tried by courts not of a third party, but of one of the parties interested, it is but reasonable that the ground should be known to the other on which judgment has passed against its citizens or subjects, in order, if deemed proper, that negociation may be employed for redressing past or guarding against future injustice.

On article 6. The fictitious blockades proclaimed by Great Britain, and made the pretext for violating the commerce of neutral nations has been one of the greatest abuses ever committed on the high seas. During the late war they were carried to an extravagance, which would have been ridiculous, if in their effects they had not inflicted such serious and extensive injuries on neutral nations. Ports were proclaimed in a state of blockade, previous to the arrival of any force at them, were considered in that state without regard to intermissions in the presence of the blockading force, and the proclamations left in operation after its final departure, the British cruizers during the whole time seizing every vessel bound to such ports, at whatever distance from them, and the British prize courts pronouncing condemnations whenever a knowledge of the proclamation at the time of sailing could be presumed, although it might afterwards be known that no real blockade existed. The whole scene was a perfect mockery, in which fact was sacrificed to form, and right to power and plunder. The U. States were among the greatest sufferers; & would have been still more so, if redress for some of the spoliations proceeding from this source had not fallen within the provisions of an article in the treaty of 1794.

From the effect of this and other arbitrary practices of Great Britain, on the temper and policy of neutral nations towards her; from the spirit of her treaty made near the close of the late war with Russia: from the general disposition manifested at the beginning of the present towards the United States, and the comparitive moderation observed in Europe with respect to blockades; (if indeed the two cases of the Weser and Elbe are not to be excepted) it was hoped that the mockeries and mischiefs practised under the name of blockades would no where be repeated. It is found however, that the West Indies are again the theatre of them. The three entire and extensive islands of Martinique, Guadalompe and St. Domingo have been published as in a state of blockade, although the whole naval force applied to the purpose is inconsiderable; and though it appears that a part of this inconsiderable force is occasionally seen at the distance of many leagues at sea; although it does not appear that more than one or two ports at most have at any time been actually blockaded, and although complaints are heard that the British ships of war do not protect their own trade, against the numerous cruizers from the islands under this pretended blockade.

Inclosed herewith are three letters on the subject; two from me, the first to Mr. Thornton, the second to Mr. Merry, and the third from Mr. Merry to me. You will observe that he does not pretend to justify the measures pursued in the West Indies; but on the contrary wishes them to be regarded as proceeding from an officer who does not pursue the intents of his government. Should such measures prove that no general regulations or orders have been yet issued by the government against the evil, as might reasonably have been expected, and that a stipulated security against it, is an object as important as it is just.

In the two letters to Mr. Thornton and Mr. Merry, the ground is marked out in which you will be able to combat the false blockade, and to maintain the definition of a real one contained in the proposed article which is a literal copy from the fourth article of the Russian treaty above cited. In addition to these letters, you will find inclosed a letter of [illegible] to Mr. Pinckney, on which some views are taken of the subject

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(Mr. Madison's letter to be continued.)

COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS.

BEING AN EXPLANATION OF THE LEGALITY OF THE LATE BRITISH ORDERS OF COUNCIL.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of Feb. 7.)

The new system which the present ministry are about to pursue with respect to restrictions upon neutral commerce, is marked by a character of daring novelty which imposes upon us, at first sight, with the qualities of wisdom and boldness—But this system will be found, upon examination, not less injurious to ourselves than unjust to others; to be subversive of many sound principles of public law and municipal justice; and, considered as a measure of discretion, detrimental in the highest degree to that very commerce which it is its professed purpose to protect.

That the late orders are a violation of the established principles of the laws of nations may be proved without difficulty. No belligerent can have a right to seize a neutral ship, unless such a ship be found carrying contraband of war, or attempting to violate, not a presumed and constructive, but an actual blockade. In no other case can we pretend a right to harrass the commerce of a neutral.

But the orders of council do not pretend to provide new facilities for the detection of contraband, or to augment the penalties of illicit trade—They interdict all trade with the continent of Europe except upon conditions with which no independent neutral can comply.—They threaten, in the language and tone of a municipal court of judicature, independent states who acknowledge no binding authority but the equal obligation of national law.—They describe a blockade by the circles of longitude and latitude, and put every power that presumes to trade under the ban of our courts of admiralty.

What is the justification which is pretended?

France, they say, has declared generally that the British isles are in a state of blockade. She prohibits the intercourse between England and neutrals, by ordering that no vessel from an English port shall enter a French port. Is his prohibition illegal? Let us be just to an enemy. It is not illegal—Every nation has authority to determine what vessel she will exclude or admit into her ports. It follows from common sense that she should have this power.

Where then is this pretended usurpation of France which calls down the vengeance of our orders of council? Is it that we will permit a neutral ship that clears out of a British port to enter her port? Why, do not we do the same thing by our navigation act? Is it not exactly in the spirit and tendency of our navigation act—Do not we determine what vessel we will admit or exclude? Do we admit an American trading from the East or West Indies? Have we not always supported this language to the trading nations of Europe, on such and such conditions only shall you trade with us. Comply with our navigation laws, and keep clear of our harbors.

The French blockade consists of two parts—a seizure of neutrals entering French ports after clearing out from English ports: and a seizure of neutrals upon their voyage to or from England.

The former part France could execute, which she had a right to do by the law of nations. The latter she could not enforce in any way but what was sure to become trifling; and, though illegal, it was for the most part nugatory.

But it is contended that the true purport of these orders of council is to retaliate upon the enemy—To fight him with his own weapons—To repel injury with injury; and not to succumb to him in the zeal of wrong, and the competition of injustice.

The misfortune of this argument is that we profess to do one thing, whilst we in fact do another—We do not retaliate upon France. If France, as the party with whom the injury originates, were likewise the only party in bearing the brunt of the retaliation; if she and her allies, as commencing the attack of injustice upon us, were to become the sole sufferers in the retort of the injury on our part, there might be some sense and shew of justice in the argument of retaliation. But when the contrary is known to be the fact; that it is not France and her allies who suffer, but a third and an indifferent party; that it is the neutral who sustains the injury which he has not provoked, and is plundered for the purpose of punishing France; when this fact is considered, where is the justice or common sense in your argument of retaliation?

But what is the indirect purport of these orders of council? What do they propose for the relief of our commerce? The most senseless and unjust devise which could be well imagined—to force the Americans to trade with France through this country, merely because they have ceased to trade with this country at the requisition of France—Do you call this retaliation? We may retaliate blockade for blockade, but not monopoly for blockade, or tribute and perquisite for blockade.

Why should America pay a tax to us for leave to trade with France—is she not as a neutral, perfectly unconcerned in the contest, and is to be deprived by the effects of your hostility of a market for her industry.

It is evident from what has been said above that these orders of council are in direct violation of that system of established law which, from the universality of its obligation, and the sacredness of its principles, has been emphatically styled the law of nations.

The second enquiry is, are these orders consistent with the constitutional and municipal law of these realms?

They are not——It is a maxim of our constitution that the traffic of the subject cannot be restrained. Freedom of trade is the birthright of an Englishman says lord Coke. And tis evident from the best authorities, that the right of interfering with the sea commerce of the subject once claimed in arbitrary times by the crown, is now become wholly obsolete; is uncongenial with the laws of English liberty, and unsuitable to the modern administration of the constitution.

Those who wish for further information on this subject may consult the several statues of Edward 3d relative to commerce They will find authority for what we advance even in magna charta; and lord Hale, in his treatise De Portibus Marinis, lays it down, that all restrictions upon commerce are a violation of the birthright of a subject, and an unjust stretch of the perogative; that restrictive orders of this kind were never issued but in times inimical to liberty; and if ever justly issued by the crown, must be issued in periods of extraordinary danger, and pro hac vice.

From the earliest times the tenderness of the constitution for the trading interests of this country has been remarkably exemplified; and it is manifest that the free trade of merchants whether foreigners or natives, in our ports is secured to them by law, and cannot be affected by any royal edicts. The king may go to war with a power hitherto neutral, and may then do what a state of war requires; but whilst the neutral merchant is admitted into our ports under the pledge of pacific relations, he is as much within the protection of the law, and as well secured against any arbitrary acts of the legislature as any subject of the realm.

Unless the law prohibit the exportation of certain goods by neutrals, or the sailing of neutrals to certain ports, they have a right to export and to sail, as much as if they were liege subjects. No royal proclamation can interfere with them in any manner of way, and the American merchant (his country being in amity with us) and his ships restrained in our ports, or compelled to pay any extra duty, or give a particular pledge, upon the authority of the orders in council, might have resisted the oppression by a legal process, & must have recovered damage from a jury in our courts of law.

This is the law of the land, and the language of the constitution, and we pronounce these orders to be a daring violation of both.

An order of council by its own authority, can no more restrict foreign trade, than it can domestic trade. The crown might with as just a reason, and with an equal legitimate authority, levy a tax upon foreigners residing in these kingdoms. But this we are all with one voice unanimous in declaring it to be illegal! Well then what is the difference in fact between levying a tax upon the foreign merchant by the pretended authority of the orders in council, and extorting an embarrassing security from him, a toll or perquisite, for being permitted to sail to a particular port in Europe.

In defiance of the clearest principles of national and municipal law have these orders in council been issued. Ministers are aware of what they have done, and are coming down to Parliament with a bill of indemnity.

With respect to the good policy and discretion of these orders in council, & indeed of every species of commercial restriction we can add nothing to what we have said before.

BALTIMORE, April 11.

Arrived below, ship London Packet, Rutter. 105 days from Calcutta, piece goods.—Left the city the 19th, and Sand Head the 24th December. On the passage was boarded by several British ships of war and treated politely; in coming into the bay was brought to by a shot from the British frigate Milan, then lying at anchor in the chops of the Capes; the officer, on getting on board, apologized for bringing us to, saying that nothing but their anxiety to hear from Europe, made them do it.

The Baltimore East-India Company's ship London Packet, has a valuable cargo of piece goods.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

DEMOCRAY AGAINST COMMERCE.

Most of the writers on the side of the present administration have uniformly denied the charge, "that Mr. Jefferson and his adherents were unfriendly to commerce." The Aurora, certainly the most influential democratic paper in the country, appears to have come out boldly and without disguise, in a direct war against the commercial interest, and consequently, against the Farmers and the Mechanics. Without mercantile enterprise whence will the thousands of idle and suffering citizens procure employment? The following is the proof of hostility to commerce: We do not receive the Aurora.

(Balt. Fed. Gaz.)

Bonaparte's paper in this city has commenced a discussion upon the subject of foreign commerce; in which the same sentiments are expressed as are found in the Paris Moniteur, and the same as we fear prevailed in the cabinet of Washington when the embargo was laid. The influence of foreign commerce is said to be "the most serious danger, the most frequent affliction, the most alarming circumstance in our civil and political existence, it is like a disease that undermines the foundation of life, and makes such constant, various, and insidious assaults on our civil existence, that it MUST BE ERADICATED, or we perish.

In this the paper of his majesty, the emperor and king, speaks the honest language of candor and frankness, and without disguise avows the doctrine that foreign commerce "*must be eradicated.*" It was to eradicate it, that the French and Spanish decrees were issued; for the same purpose we have reason to believe the embargo was laid; and to induce the people to submit to it, Bonaparte is employing his paper here, in endeavoring to persuade them that it will promote their own prosperity.

We are glad that the emperour and king has directed the doctrine to be publickly broached at this particular time: because the present *suspension* of foreign commerce, by means of the embargo, will enable the farmers and mechanics of the country to form some opinion of what would be the consequences of totally "*eradicating*" it, as the creatures of Bonaparte avowedly wish. That they will accomplish their object, unless the people withdraw their confidence from them, and put wiser and better men in their places, there is no longer any room to doubt.

[*U. S. Gaz.*]

"Foreign commerce," says Bonaparte's Aurora, "is the only fibre by which we can become entangled with nations that make war; but the greatest of all our evils is the influence, the active, poisonous and pestilential influence of that *foreign commerce* in our land." It is therefore concluded that foreign commerce must be *eradicated*. What will the independent American farmers and planters say to this doctrine? Are they prepared for the eradication of commerce, which, like a perpetual embargo, will forever deprive them of a market for their productions, rather than maintain the rights & privileges which God and their fathers have bestowed upon them? If so, let them join in supporting the principles which Bonaparte is inculcating in his Aurora.

[*Ibid.*

Outrage upon Outrage.—The ship Grace, Linzee, from Boston bound to Leghorn within sight of that port was taken into Ferajo, island of Eloa, in consequence of two of the sailors making oath that she had been spoken by an English cruizer off Malaga, though the captain and mate declared the contrary; and the papers not being indorsed as they must have been, according to the British blockading decree, if she had been spoken, substantiated the declaration of the captain & mate.

These are the first fruits of the decree of Bonaparte, encouraging perjury of seamen, that he may rob Americans of their property. It will be recollected that we lately published this decree, offering one third of the ship and cargo to any of the crew who would swear, that they had been spoken by a British cruizer.

New-York paper.

We are tired of thrumming forever on one string, though it be the chords of love of country and national freedom. But never, since the world was peopled by civilized man, did one nation, laying the least claim to independence, submit to such a measure as this decree of the French emperor. These men perjure themselves, and falsely swear away a ship and cargo, for a bribe from Bonaparte. But suppose there was no bribery in the case. Capture a neutral ship for having been spoken by a British cruiser, when the very vessel that captures her and makes this ground of condemnation, speaks her, of course, herself.

Repertory.

Passive obedience and non-resistance — This doctrine, long since exploded in Europe, has found its way to America. Nothing now is heard from the friends of the administration, but *passive obedience*. Argument is out of the question. Whether the measures of the government are right or wrong, must not be asked; all we have got to do is to submit.

(Commercial Advertiser)

NOTIFICATION.

BE IT KNOWN, that the Commissioners appointed to hold an election in ward no. 2, to supply a vacancy in the representation of that ward in the Common Council of Alexandria, have made return to me, by which it appears that *John Sutton* has been duly elected.—Given under my hand and the seal of the Corporation, this 12th day of April, 1808.

CUTHBERT POWELL, *Mayor.*

Wednesday, April 13th, 1808.

THIS DAY is the third day of drawing of the NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY.—Present price of tickets *Eight Dollars*, but will shortly ADVANCE.

Tickets, warranted undrawn, may be had at *J. March's Book-Store*, in *George-Town*, where a regular *Check-Book* of the drawing both blanks and prizes is kept.

*** Prize tickets in St. Mary's College Lottery taken in exchange for undrawn tickets in the New-York State Lottery.—All prizes sold at *J. March's Book-Store*, will be paid there if agreeable to the holder of the ticket.

April 13. 3t

☞ The Officers of the second Legion, are requested to attend Training, at the usual place, on Thursday, 14th instant, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon. They will please to appear armed.

April 12. 3t

☞ Post-C——

Those who have been in the habit of receiving their letters by the Penny-Post, are requested to call at the office for them, as he is at present unable to deliver them from indisposition.

April 11. 3t

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

Extract of an act of the corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of fire.

SEC. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: *Provided*, the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At an annual meeting of the Relief Fire Company, held at Mr. Gadsby's, on Thursday evening, March 3, 1808, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year.

William Harper, 1st
Thomas Preston, 2d } Commanders.
Gurdin Chapin, 3d

Thomas Vowell,
John Young, } Sub. Directors.
Ferd. Marsteller,

William Patton, jun.
James Anderson, } Regulators.
Charles Slade,

William Newton,
Robert Anderson, } Trustees.
John Johnson,

Thomas Vowell, jun. Treasurer.

Joshua Riddle, Clerk.

April 9. 3t

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE,

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

GREAT BARGAIN.

WILL be exposed to public sale on Saturday the sixteenth of April, the present month, for ready money, at twelve o'clock before the coffee house door of Alexandria that

Beautiful and Elegant Estate

Formerly the property of Mr. Walter S. Alexander, well known by the name of ABINGTON and now under lease to the Mr. Wises for a term of years at three hundred and sixty dollars per annum, with other useful stipulations. Reference to the said lease will fully shew this valuable estate is bounded by the river Potomac a considerable distance, about one mile from the contemplated bridge over the river to the city of Washington, and two and a half miles from Alexandria, the road as laid off from one to the other runs nearly through the centre of this estate containing about four hundred and twenty five acres; a good and indisputable title will be made by the subscriber who is legally authorised as may be seen by the title papers in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, esq. attorney at law, who will give every necessary information. Under the peculiar situation which occasions the sale of this valuable and increasing property men of money will find it greatly to their advantage to attend the sale.

At the same time and place will be sold,

A Tract of Land

Leased for a term of years to William Frazer, where he now lives, lying on the Georgetown road, and adjoining the Abington estate formerly a part thereof, containing about 50 acres: if not sold in Alexandria on the day specified, they will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the nineteenth day of April in the city of Washington before Steil's Hotel precisely at five o' clock in the afternoon; any further information will be given by application to Robert I. Taylor, esq. or the subscriber in Alexandria.

B. Dade.

April 5. cotf

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Mr. Walter S. Alexander who have legal and just claims against him prior to the 20th April 1807, are requested to make them known to the subscriber as soon as possible, or at any rate before the 16th instant. He flatters himself there is but few now and them small, as he has already paid very many sums to different people in town to a large amount.

B. Dade.

April 5. co3t.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY the 23d of this month the subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the Coffee House,

A Lot of Ground,

On the west side of Alfred street, beginning at the distance of 156 feet 7 inches to the north of Cameron street, extending 20 feet in front on Alfred street, in depth 123 feet, 5 inches.

—ALSO,—

A Lot on the north side of Cameron street, beginning at the distance of 50 feet to the west of Alfred street, extending 20 feet in front on Cameron street, in depth 108 feet to a ten feet alley.

The above property will be sold under the authority of a deed of trust, from John W. Turner and Hannah his wife, to the subscriber dated the 6th day of August, 1807, to secure the payment of $258 6 cents, with interest from the 18th April, 1807.

Noblet Herbert, *Trustee.*

April 6. eots.

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of captain Richard Conway deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and one of the o'clock—

One hundred and eighty-five acres of Land,

LYING on the west side of the old Leesburg road, and adjoining the tract called Stump Hill, in Fairfax county. For the convenience of purchasers, this land is laid off in lots of about twenty five acres each. It is mostly covered with a thick growth of young thriving timber and has several fine springs on it. The situation is high and healthy, affording a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is well calculated for country seats, several being already erected in the neighborhood of it. At the same time and place will be sold,

A few lots of the Stump Hill Tract.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, on giving their notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers and a deed of trust on the premises for the payment of the several instalments. A plat of the whole tract with the several subdivisions of it, will be shewn on the day of sale.

Wm. Herbert,
N. Fitzhugh,
E. I. Lee, } *Ex'rs.*

March 22. dts

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

ENGLISH GOODS.

By the John Adams & St. John from Liverpool,

APPLETON AND CO.

16, *Calvert street, Baltimore,*

HAVE received their regular supply of goods, calculated for the present and approaching season:

Cambric and Common Calicoes
Plain and Striped Dimities
Printed Marseilles Vesting
White Jeans
Furniture Chintz
Do. Dimities
London Superfine Broad Cloths
Do. do. Cassimeres
Yorkshire Fine Cloths and Cassimeres
Patent Nankeens
Grandurells
Cotton Cassimeres
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Muslins
Japan, Haricord and Check do.
Plain and Figured Mull do.
Leno, Victory, Riddle, &c. do.
Colored do. do. do.
4-4 Plain Book do.
Ginghams
Silk do.
Sattins, Persians and Sarsenets
Bonnet Silks
Silk Gloves
Silk Handkerchiefs
Fancy Shawls
Cotton Umbrellas
Do. Braces
Do. Laces and Footings
Do. Quillings
English Kid Gloves
Cotton Hosiery
Handkerchiefs
Fringe and Red Lace
Cotton and Linen Checks
Buttons
Birmingham Ware, &c.

IN STORE,

A few dozen gentlemen's best Beaver Hats from Marseilles.

These goods will be sold low for cash or undoubted paper at 60 days.

April 5. d10t

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria.

ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15. d

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 19th of March, 1808—*Ordered*, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company do, and they are hereby required, to make a sixth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of May next—Also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share, on or before the first day of July, also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of *Ten dollars* on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed on or before the first day of January, 1809.

Jonah Thompson.

Treasurer L. R. T. Company.

March 21. eo1m

N. HINGSTON,

FAIRFAX-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,

HATH ON HAND,

Fresh Seeds of Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herds Grass, Rye Grass Burnett, St. Foine, Lucern, Trifoile, Peruvian Grass.

And will receive by Capt. Hand,

A SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER.

Also, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Coriander, Arrise, Carraway, Dill Fennell, Millet, Rape, Maw, Canary, a variety of Bulbos Roots, Flowering Plants & Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Catalpas, Asparagus Plants, with all kinds of Garden Utensils, best Pruning Knives, the *American Gardener*, and *Kennedy's Treatise on Planting and Gardening*, Flower Pots of all sorts, Chimney Ornaments, and a handsome assortment of China, Glass, and Queens Ware, with al kinds of Groceries, &c. &c.

I want to Hire till January next,

A *NEGRO MAN*, that can come well recommended, to work in a garden.

March 15. d1w&1awt1stMy

Valuable *Property for Sale,*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green street, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St, Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March 29.

District of Columbia,

Alexandria County, ss.

November term, 1807.

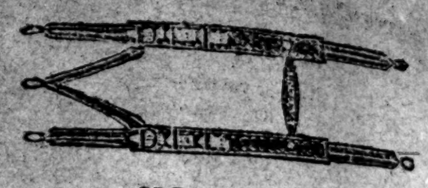
Ferdinand Marsteller and John Young, *complainants.*
vs.
Lewis Summers and Joseph H Mandeville, *defendants.* } *In Chancery*

The Defendant Lewis Summers not having entered his appearance & given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said defendant Lewis Summers is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel—*It is ordered*, That the said defendant Lewis Summers, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Joseph H. Mandeville, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Lewis Summers, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for 2 months successively in the public newspaper published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Test,

G. Deneale c. c.

Feb. 16. 1aw2m.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25. d6m

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass through a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 265 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

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